sooth, upon the first settlement of this country, many a rogue sought shelter here to elude the hangman's knot in Europe. And it may be asserted, with a rigid regard for truth, that if our own American Union is vilified by the blustering John Bulis across the Atlantic, the citizens of the Lone Star are no less traduced by many of the people of this country. It may be declared, fearless of contradiction from candid and well informed sources, that the Texians, as a mass, are not inferior in intelligence, morality or hospitality to the same number of persons in any State of our confederacy. And it is a fact worthy of no small degree of consideration, that there are as many places of worship, and as great a number of seminaries of learning in Texas, as in any one of our new States. possessing no greater population. Even the English historian, Kennedy, was compelled to confess the erroneous opinion he had formed of the republic, in consequence of the misrepresentation of Northerners. On page 5, he says:

"I found a stable government, religion respected, laws well administered, protection afforded to property and person, and the general tone of manners the same as in the United States. Astonished to perceive a condition of things entirely different from what I had been led to expect by the people and press of the Northern States, I intimated an intention to publish a work on the republic on my return to England, for the purpose of explaining its true position."

GEOGRAPHY OF TEXAS.

The boundaries of Texas have been established by an act of the Texian Congress, and are as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence up the principal stream of said river to its source; thence due north to the 42d degree of north latitude; thence along the boundary line, as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain, to the beginning.". The area of Texas embraces more than three

hundred thousand square miles.

Texas has a gull coast of about four hundred miles extent, which is indented by some of the most secure and accessable harbors on the southern side of North America; the principal of which are Sabine inlet, Galveston bay, Matagorda bay, Aransaso bay, and the bay of Nueces, to which may be added the mouths of the Brazos and the Rio Grande, which empty directly into the gulf. Galveston bay is superior to any on the entire southern coast, with the exception, perhaps, of Pensacola bay, in Florida.

The chief rivers of Texas are, Red, Sabine, Neches, Trinity, San Jacinto, Brazos, Colorado, La Baca, Navidad, Gaudalupe, San Antonia, Nueces and the Rio Grande. These streams pursue a south-easterly course, and all empty either directly into the gulf or into some one of the bays, before enumerated, with the exception of Red river, which pours its turbid waters into the Mississippi, a short distance below Natchez. Each of them is susceptible of navigation by some one of the species of water craft now in use, and many of them are destined by nature to bear upon their bosoms the larger class of steamboats.

In the interior of Texas are to be found no mountains worthy of consideration, but on and towards the north-western boundary of the republic are to found ridges and spurs of some magnitude.

Cities and towns have sprung up throughout the country as if my magic. Their enumeration will not be attempted, but they number several scores. The progress of Texas may be imagined by glancing at the growth of Galveston city.-Where but some half dozen miserable dwellings stood in 1837, now flourishes a city boasting its five thousand inhabitants.

the hilly and mountainous. Upon leaving the can, and many things requisite for the wants of cast, and passing in a northerly direction, the country is found level for a distance varying from twenty to eighty miles; then succeeds the undulating land, and next follows the billy. Although much of the country is level, it is free from s vamps and marshes.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF TEXAS. One who has not been in Texas, nor experienced the balmy breezes of the South, cannot realize any description which may be given of the climate of that beautiful land. In the summer, the southern States of our confederacy are oppressed with excessive heat; and it may be asked, why is not Texas, with a no less southerly latitude, similarly affected? The answer is this. During the hot months, from morning until sundown, there prevails a strong, southerly breeze, spreading over the entire country a refreshing and invigcoolness. This breeze is not occasional, but uniform. It is produced by the laws of nature, and must continue until those laws are changed. Other subordinate causes also unite to produce this pleasantness of temperature, and they are thus summed up by Senator Benton, in his customary vigorous style: "Texas is, in fact, the north of Italy, the south of France of North America; and made so by the same causes which make northern Italy and southern France the paradise of Europe -the proximity of mountains covered with snow; elevated surface; clean shores; due interspersion letter to the editor of the Kentucky Yeoman, in of hills and valleys, of woodland and prairie; and reply to one addressed to him on private business complete openiess to the reception of the sea The following brief extract from the letter of Col. breeze."

Edwards says, on page 81:

ascending country, wherein a pond or putrid that he is deeply anxious for the success of the stream is not to be found; with clear, sea breezes, democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice as invigorating to the frame as refreshing to the Presidency .- Cincinnati Enquirer. spirits. In Louisiana and Mississippi, from river "I cannot be separated from my friends in the to river, we have compact woods and a level country, wherein are to be found many a large swamp cheerfully or more cordially vote for and sustain and stagnant pool, creating a missmatic matter and support the nominees of the democratic connot only disagreeable to the feelings, but deadly in vention, held at Baltimore, 27th May. I have its effects. While therefore the south midsummer known Col. Polk and Mr. Dallas as prominent air is encumbered with moisture and surcharged members of the Democratic party when they were with noxious miasma, bringing sickness and death, the pure atmosphere of Texas is renewed and re- to do all I can to promote them to the office of freshed by lively breezes, rolling over its dry, President and Vice President for which they have verdant and waving surface, imparting health and been nominated by the democratic party, and I vigor to all that inhale them."

Holley remarks, on page 39, that,

"While we claim nothing unreal, no poetic exwe could confidently assert that no State on the continent is more eminently favored by nature, in fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, than Texas, or presents a like combination of natural advantages. All who have ever visited this lovely country concur in ascribing to it one of the most delightful temperatures in the world. The climate

"It may be well to remember that the word Rio signifies river, and that the terms Rio Grande, Rio Bravo, and Rio del Norte are applied indiscriminately to the sam river—being the western boundary of Texas.

Union a second "Botany Bay," inasmuch, for- may be described to be, in general terms, a perpetual summer, and admits of two or three crops a year of almost every variety of fruits and vegetables, in great abundance and perfection."

Kennedy observes, on pages 36, 38, and 42, that "It is the rare felicity of this favored land to combine within itself the advantages both of a Northern and a Southern climate, evinced in its serene skies, its branching streams, its fertilizing rains, and its diversified products. The climate of Texas, the most Southerly part of which lies within two degrees and a half of the tropic, is as varied as the productive qualities of the soil, and is, perhaps, on the whole superior to any other portion of North America. In Texas proper, it is neither so cold in winter, nor so hot in summer, as in the Northeastern section of the United States. The greater portion of this beautiful region, which has obtained for Texas the name of the "Italy of America," is blessed with a temperature delightful to the sense and favorable to life, and to most of the products which render life agreeable. There, the mildness of the season enables the planter to pick all the cotton he can raise, to grow as much corn as he requires, and to accumulate stock of every description almost without trouble or expense .-To the swarm of medical practitioners that yearly issue from the universities and colleges of Europe, Texas offers little encouragement as a field of professional speculation. There is no malady that can be properly called endemic, and the febrile diseases which usually afflict early settlers, especially in the Southern latitutes, are of a mild type, completely within the control of medicine, and generally to be avoided by the observance of a few simple rules of living."

SOIL OF TEXAS.

In point of richness and fertility of soil, Texas 10th surpasses any of the States of our Union that the 11th writer of this sketch has seen, although he has travelled through most of them. Corn grows more 13th luxuriantly upon the prairies of Texas with little 14th " or no cultivation, than upon the rich bottoms of 15th " the Scioto valley, which are esteemed the best 16th " corn lands in Ohio. Seventy bushels to the acre 17th " is not considered an extraordinary crop. Neither is this superiority of soil confined to the surface, but frequently extends to the depth of more than 20th ten feet.

Holley says, on page 47, that

"In regard to soil, Texas can safely challenge all other countries for a comparison, both as to quality and variety. It presents every species that can be found in alluvion, level, undulating, or mountainous lands. In the Eastern section of Texas, the soil is well adapted for grazing or agriculture. The Southern region, near the gulf, is admirably adapted to the culture of sugar and cotton. The soil of the Brazos and Colorado lands has the same character as to appearance, fertility and natural productions. The Gaudalupe, La Baca, Navidad, and a great number of other streams, afford valuable bottoms of rich, altuvial, black soil, all of which are well clothed with timber. These alluvious are in the highest degree productive and easily cultivated. Three thousand pounds of seed cotton, and seventy five bushels of September. Indian corn, or maize, are an average crop in these

The Hon. R. H. Chinn, a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, in a letter to Gen. Coombs, of Lexington, uses the following language:

"I have seen almost every acre of Kentucky, and I do believe that Texas has greatly the advantage. The greater part of Texas, is, by nature, at once prepared for the plough of the husbandman. About one third of Kentucky is fertile, and capable of successful settlement and cultivation; nine-tenths of all explored Texas are of that char-The face of the territory of Texas is divided acter. And the soil and climate of Texas can proto three classes—the level, the undulating, and duce advantageously every thing which Kentucky man, which Kentucky can not. The laborious, expensive, and protracted work of clearing a plantation is necessary but in a few places."

Colonel Almonte, the present Mexican Minister to the United States, was despatched on an official errand to Texas in 1834, and upon his return, thus described the then Mexican colony:

"The abundance of navigable rivers and excellent harbors, gives to this country an immense advantage over the other States of the Mexican republic. On the other hand, the climate is perfectly adapted to the inhabitants of Europe, and emigration is so considerable that in less than ten years its population has been quintupled. Lastly-Texus is the bravest division of our republic, and God grant, that through our own negligence so valuable a portion of our country may not be lost to us .-The territory of Texas is vast, and adapted to the cultivation of cotton, the sugar cane, Indian corn. rice, wheat, potatoes, beans, olives, grapes," &c.

Gen. Pike, who explored this region on behalf of our Government, says, in his travels, that Texas "has one of the most delightful temperatures in the world. Take it generally, it is one of the richest, most prolific and best watered countries in North America."

[To be continued.]

HEAR OLD TECUMSEH!

This veteran democrat has recently written a Johnson, shows that he still feels the same devotion to the cause of popular rights, which has been so "In Texas, from river to river, we have an open prominent a characteristic of his whole life, and

political contest going on, and no one will more members of Congress; and it will give me pleasure hope every friend I have will do the same."

HENRY CLAY BEAT AGAIN .- A vote was aggeration, or fictitious excellence for this region, taken on board the steamer National, on the 24th inst. on her trip from St. Louis to Louisville, which

resulted as follows: Polk, Clay, 29 52 Majority for Polk, Cincinna'i Enquirer.

75- The electoral election in Ohio and Pennsylvania this year will occur on Friday, November



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1844. FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK.

Of Tennessee FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE W. DALLAS, Of Pennsylvonia.

FOR GOVERNOR OF ORIO, DAVID TOD, of Tranbull County.

ELECTORAL TICKET. SENATORIAL. JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne, DOWTY UTTER, of Clermont.

CONGRESSIONAL. 1st District CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton, JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke, R. D FORSMAN, of Green, JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaig DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas, GILBERT BEACH, of Wood, JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown, 7th THOMAS MEGRADY, of Ross, 8th VALENTINE KEFFER, of Pickaway, 9th JAMES PARKER, of Licking. GRENVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion, GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto, CAUTIOUS C. COVEY, of Morgan. ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey, WALTER JAMIESON, of Harrison, SERASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tusca's. JAMES FORBES, Sr. of Carroll, NEAL McCov, of Wayne, · MILO STONE, of Summit. 19th ** BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake. STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

> DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. POR REPRESENTATIVE,

EDWARD ARCHBOLD. FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

JOHN M. KIRKBRIDE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JOHN CLINE.

JOHN B. NOLL.

TOD AND VICTORY. Hon. David Ton, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, will address the people of this county at this place, on Saturday the 7th of

Invitations will also be extended to Messrs. ALLEN and BROUGH

Come up, Democrats, on the 7th by thousands. Come up, Whigs, hear for yourselves and then decide. Let all the true friends of our free institutions of whatever party or creed, COME. Let our German, and our Irish friends, COME!! Let those in favor of our Naturalization Laws as they are, COME!!! LET ALL COME.

ng- We have just learned that the Congress sional District Convention, which convened yesterday at Morristown, nomiated Joseph Monnis of this county for re-election.

been the case for the last eighteen months or two this memorial he observed: years. It is equally well known that the times in the west are now about as "hard" as they have been at any time. Why is this? Every one is aware that money will seek an equilibrium, and where there is the greatest demand, there will be the occasion of presenting a memorial, to ind the most money. Why is it, as there is the greatthe most money. Why is it, as there is the greatest demand in the West, that money is not as plenty as in the East? A sufficient time has elapsed to restore that equilibrium. Is it not because the Western, by means of the tariff, are made tributary to the Eastern States?

From a speech of Mr. LEONARD of New York, on the tariff, delivered in the House of Representatives, April 1, 1844, we extract the following:

By the returns from the Treasury Department, it is ascertained that but \$15,000,000 of duly-paying goods were imported into the United States the last fiscal year. The revenue collected from these amounted to \$16,000,000, making the average of duties nearly 40 per cent. The annual domestic manufactures consumed in the United States per annum is little less than, or, perhaps, now quite \$200,000,000. Now, allowing but one half of these to be increased by the same ratio, as is shown to be the case of the foreigner-say \$100,000,000 by 40 per cent. and it will give \$40,000,000.— Thus, to collect \$16,000,000 of revenue, we must pay \$40,000,000 the to manufacturers to pratect this branch of industry, all of which comes out of the pockets of the consuming classes.

The operation of the tariff then is to make the consuming classes of the West tributary to the manufacturer of the East. If the products of the West were raised in price by means of the tariff, this probably would not be the case. But such is not the fact. The prices of almost all of the agricultural products of the West in the Eastern cities are now very considerably lower than in 1840. Are not the manufacturers of the East by means of the tariff becoming richer, while the consumer of the West is becoming poorer? Most undoubtedly.

The following table, from a New York paper, will show a comparative view of the markets since 1834. The prices stated have reference to the New York market and date in each year at the end

	and the second second second		The second secon		
Ju	ie.				
	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn	Pork.	Woo
834	5 00	1 07	66	15 00	60a6
835	6 75	1 40	95	17 50	60a7
836	7 00	1 40	90	22 00	45a6
837	10 50	1 70	1 10	23 00	30a
838	7 75	1 45	90	24 00	35a-
839	6 00	1 25	82	22 50	35a
840	4 75	1 07	53	15 00	27a2
841	5 50	1 12	92	12 50	26a2
842	5 75	1 25	54	11 25	2342
843	5 12	1 15	55	11 50	2342
844	4 25	88)	47	8 87	26a2

"The compromise act went into operation in 1833; and continued in force down to 1842, when the present protective tariff was passed. The effect of the compromise act upon the larming interest is shown in the period from 1834, to the date of the present tariff. Except the few months in 1840, it is seen that remunerating prices were sostained during the whole period, and that the fluctuations Ist—that being the 11st Friday preceding the first of trade never reduced them much below a com Wednesday in December.—Ib. pensating return. The temporary reduction of striving to restore the law of Adams' administra-

the present tariff took place. Then a blight fell upon the value of agricultural commodities, and they have been steadily receding until the present

unexampled low rate has been reached.

"Will our farmers ponder upon these instructive acts, and gain wisdom by experience? We believe they will, and that the result of their reflections will be a determination to sustain their inter-

The following table from the New York Journal of Commerce, of comparative prices of manufactured goods will show an advance of about 25 per cent. since June 1843.

Dover, or Cocheco prints Madder prints Dark madder prints Merrimack prints Chocolate plate prints Chintz do Chicopee, D brown sheeting Cabot, A do Lawrence Co. do Washington do Suffolk brown drills 81 Amoskeag do A C A ticks 16 13 124 B do York do 114 94 fullford and Union ticks 134 101 111 Hamiton ticks Summer pantaloon stuffs 15 54 Colored cambries Do Blue Suffolk drills 104 Hamilton Canton flannels 104 94 Ameskeag do 11 Blenched satin jenns 10± 9 Brown do do Boot Mill cutton

101 Dwight do do New-York Mills do Hamiliton sheetings, 5-4 do 12-4 Do Scarlet, white, yellow flannels 25 do do do 274 Do 35 1)0 do do 50 Satinets 45 Do Broad-cloths 250 200

Aggregate

By these tables it will be seen that the farmer is getting some 40 per cent. less for his agricultural products, while he is paying some 25 per cent higher for manufactured goods. Is it not time for the farmers to see about this matter, and cast their votes for those disposed to remedy these evils? This reduction is taking place in the products of the farmer, while the manufacturer is receiving an enormous profit on his capital invested in manufacto-

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

Our readers are aware that a new party has sprang into existence in some of our eastern cities, who call themselves Native Americans or American Republicans. The object of this party is to procure an alteration of our naturalization laws, so that foreigners must reside in the United States, twenty one years before they can be entitled to vote The first political move was made by this party at the last charter election in the city of New York. By the Whigs deserting their own candidates and voting for those nominated by the Natives, the Native candidates were elected.

"That, in two or three instances recently the gentlemen who presented similar memorials fro the same quarter, accompanied them with the expression of their own sentiments upon the subject Although it was quite an unu-ual thing for him from this course, as to remark in opposition to the dissent expressed by those gentlemen, that he tirely concurred with the memorialists in the pray-er of their memorial. This was a subject which to the cries of Clay, and his sattelites, but alive for he was sorry to say, had not as yet sufficiently attracted the attention of the people of the United States There was, he thought, a growing combination of circumstances, which furnished ample ground for the conclusion, that the great mass of educated foreigners, wholly ignorant of the nature and value of our institutions, annually pouring into the country, could not, within the short period of five years, fixed by the present law, bec fit to exercise, with a due sense of their value and responsibility, the rights and privileges of native born citizens. The premature exercise of such which there had, happily, but recently, been a pain-ful demonstration. IF NO OTHER PERSON ful demonstration. IF NO OTHER PERSON IN THE NATIONAL COUNCILS SHOULD TAKE UP THIS SUBJECT, HE WOULD HIMSELF. IN THE PROPER TIME-WHEN HAT PARTY SHOULD COME INTO FOW-ER WHICH WOULD GIVE EFFECT TO VIEWS OF SOUND POLICY - INTRO-DUCE SOME MEASURE SUCH AS THE MEMORIALISTS JUSTLY CONCLUDE

HAD NOW BECOME NECESSARY." We suppose Mr. Archer meant that the whig party would be in power, when he says "that he yould introduce some measure, such as the memson that they support democratic measures,) we should think that the adopted citizen will ponder and the very head quarters of federalism to the well this matter before he casts his vote for the whie candidates.

When the elder Adams was president of the U. States, a law was passed requiring a residence of against this measure, and soon after Mr. Jefferson was elected President the law was again altered to Polk, Dallas and democracy: 15 five years. In his first annual message in 1801, Mr. Jefferson says:

'I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Consider-ing the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it; and controls a policy pursued from the first settle-ment, by many of these States, and still believed of

consequence to their posterity.

And shall we refuse the unhappy fugitive from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this Globe?

It would appear then, that there is a party now

1840 was partially recovered when the passage of tion. Is it the democratic party, whose measures our adopted fellow citizens approve? or, is it the whig party, whose measures they oppose? These questions are easily answered. It is not probable that the democracy would attempt to do that which must mevitably drive from them a large number of its supporters.

LOUISIANA ALL RIGHT!



Crow Chapman!

The returns show that the late elections in Lou

isiana resulted as follows: Congress. Senate, Convention, House of Representatives, Last year the whig majority in the House wa 12. The popular majority for the democrats is

If the whigs can find any thing in this news flattering to the prospects of coonery, they are e-ry easy satisfied.

estimated at about 2,000.

124

35

18

20

27

35

30

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

Almost the first act which the Whigs introduced a bill in Congress for the relief of the hears of the traitor William Hull, (the man who surrendered Vetroit to the British in the late war,) for his sal- July 16. ary after the surrender. It is also said that Hull was a delaulter to a large amount to the government. Notwithstanding all this the bill passed the House of Representatives. In the Senate the bill was laid upon the table, upon the motion of one of its friends, Mr. Preston, for the reason that the democrats charged home upon them the baseness of the act.

This same Whig Congress refused to refund the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson of one thousand dollars, for defending the city of New Orleans; but at the same session pass an appropriation of TWEN-TY FIVE THOUSAND doilars for the widow of Gen. Harrison.

THIS same whig party are now charging that the grandfa her of James K. Polk was a tory, when in fact he was a soldier in the Revolutionary

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

Every democratic paper with which we exchange, contains list after list of changes to POLK and DALLAS. Thousands upon thousands are deserting the sinking ship of whiggery, and comng out for the good old Jeffersonian principles.

We have been assured by a gentleman of the highest respectability, that in one township in this county he can number fifteen persons who now go for Polk and Dallas, and who in 1840 voted the whig ticket.

For the Spirit of Democracy. MR. MORRIS:-Please tell the whigs to "strike my name from the Nottin ham list." It is well that we cannot support Henry Clay, but will do known to you, that, in the memorable campaign of all in our power to secure the election of Polk and 1840, I voted for Gen. Harrison and John Tyler. Dallas. And also, that we cannot vote for Coffin-On the 7th of June last, Mr. ARCHER, a Whig I was induced so to do, from the many fair and flat. Hand-Bill Bartley, of bargain and sale memory, Senator from Virginia, presented a petition from tering promises made by them and their party. 1 but will most heartily do our best for Tob and vicsundry cutizens of the city of Philadelphia, praying have carefully observed their course since they got TORY! for such an alteration of our naturalization laws, as the power, and I find that instead of a sound and It is a well known fact, that money is abundant to preclude foreigners from voting until 21 years safe circulating medium, they gave us a "general in the eastern cities; so much so that good paper after they had filed a declaration of their intention Bankrupt Law." This is one promise and one will be discounted at 4 and 5 per cent This has to become citizens. When Mr. Archer presented fulfilment; but the many thousands have been fulfilled in this way or not fulfilled at all; it would up the whole of your paper to enumerate all ams. I can't go his w. I can't go his profanity. I can't go his murders. I can't go his white slavery. I ceration of Dorr for advocating principles predien- can't go his gamt can't go his gambling. Finally I can't go him no how. Therefore, I shall hereafter be found Dumb POLK, DALLAS, TOD and victory!

> Yours &c. JOHN C. DUMM. Woodsfield, O., August 5, 1844.

From the Illinois State Register. CHANGE! CHANGE!! CHANGE!!! PRINGFIELD WILL SOON BE REGENERATED The following letters have been handed to us for publication. We greet the signers with the right hand of democratic fellowship, and we come them among us as a band of brothers. Below, there are

clerk of the United States district court. They which would give effect to views of sound policy. 1 for the faith that is in him. When such a comparcommunity like this, which is the seat of the junto, State, it looks prophetic of the general result that awaits the democratic cause in November next:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Springfield, 14 years to entitle a foreigner to citizenship. The Illinois, do certify that we contributed our support democracy with Jefferson at their head protested to the election of Harrison and Tyler, in 1840, and blers. are now determined to do battle in the cause of JAMES F. OWINGS,

> LEVI MOORE. JAMES MOORE, ISAAC HART, H. F. ASH. NOAH MEAD, JOHN VAN HORN, A G. CROWDER, A ALEXANDER, FRANCIS SEAMAN. ARCHIBALD McGINNIS, PETER VANALSTINE, DAVID WRIGHT, M BOVEE, JOHN DONNELLY, CHRISTOPHER BALLARBY, JAMES FAGAN,

THOMAS JOHNSON, CALEB HOPKINS,
JACOB GROESBACK,
CORNELIUS SNYDER,
NICHOLAS GROESBACK

SPRINGFIELD, July 15, 1844. I declined signing the above statement, because I lost my vote in 1840, in consequence of travelling at the time of the election, yet I was a warm supporter of General Harrison as far as my feelings were concerned. I am now fully convinced that the dearest interest of our country will be best promoted by the election of Polk and Dallas, and the triumph of the democracy.

P. G. BOWMAN.

More CHANGES -John Bodley, Esq., of Covington, Fountain county, Indiana, who has served the people of that county in the capacity of sheriff for six years, and who has done more to belster up and keep together the whigs of that county than any man in it, has come out decidedly for Polk and Dallas, and will lend his aid and great influence in the election of those gentlemen. In addition to this, he will act hereafter with the democrats, and do all in his power to carry out the principles of our party. We most cordially extend to Mr. Bodley the right hand of fellowship, and welcome him into our ranks.

Jasper J. Elbridge, esq , of Attica, has also come out openly and boldly for Polk and Dallas and democracy. He has heretofore acted and voted with whigs, and done for them good service He savs if life is spared, he will endeavor to undo the evil he has done.

A long list could be added, but suffice it tosay. hundreds are flocking to our Standard from the ranks of the whigs.

Surely, no party was ever troubled more with traitors than the present whig party. After the after they came into power in 1841, was to report election they will look with astonishment at each other, and secretly say, "you are a traiter," and "you are a traitor." - Wabash (Ia) Stand rd.

From the Jackson Republican. CHANGES IN TENNESSEE. Still they come!-more changes!-make way for old Carrell!

Blow the trumpet, beat the drum; The cry is, still the come!-they come!-

RED MOUND, July 15, 1844." We, the undersigned, citizens of the county of Carroll, wish to assign our reasons for quitting the whig party. We have been acting and voting with the present modern whig party ever since 1840; but believing, as we do, that their principles are not republican, but anti-republican, therefore we cannot support Mr. Clay.

JOSEPH ROSSER, NORWOOD R. SSER, JEDEDIAH ROSSER, JOSEPH C. KERBY, STEPHEN COLLINS, WM. JACKSON, EDWARD VINSON, JAMES ROSS, E. W. POPE, JOHN STORKER, WM. STORKER. HENRY F. TATE, GARLAND STOKER, BARTY ROGAN.

From the Ohio Statesman. West Liberty, Logan County, July 29, 1844. COL. MEDARY:

SIR :-- We, the undersigned, having voted for Harrison to 1840, do hereby announce to the world JOSEPH KAUFFMAN. JOHN M. SMITH

> From the Ohio Statesman. WEST, LIBERTY, July 30, 1844.

COL. MEDARY: Sin :- I am one of the many who have heretofore supported the whig ticket, and who are becoming not only disgusted but alarmed at the highup Henry Clay. I can't go handed measures of federalism. The shocking debauch of 1840-the broken promises-the revolutionary disruption of our Legislature-the incarcated on the Declaration of Independence-and last, but not least, the palpable identity of the whigs with the native party in the east, have determined me to abandou the whics now and forever. I therefore go for Polk and Texas, Dallas and Or-

egon, Tod and Victory.

J. C. TAYLOR.

From the Ohio Statesman. Goshen Township, Allen County, O., July 27, 1844.

S. Medary :- We propose, through the medium of your paper, to make known to our fellow men the reasons of our change of views in regard to politics. We know that we are fallible creatures, twenty-four names, in the comparatively, small and are liable to err, and we have lately been contown of Springfield, of men who were for Harrison vinced that there are men of professed high standin 1840, but who now intend to vote for Polk and ing, who are always ready to take advantage of Dallas. We have no doubt there are others in the creditity, and try to hoax or deceive enough to town, as we are aware there are many in the coun- sustain them in their verbosity. Thus we ourty, who have made up their minds to go and do selves have been deluded, and yet longer have we been blinded to our own interest by the rash prom-Every man on the list below is a workingman, ises that were made-the verification of which with the exception of Mr. Owings, who has been proving in vain, we were compelled to look into matters, upon which we were likewise compelled orialists justly conclude had now become necessare all intelligent men, and valuable citizens. Not to make a recantation and say, that we have been sary, when that party should come into power a man among them, that cannot give the reason fighting against ourse.ves, or the yeomanry of our country, of which we claim to be a part. But to If such be the viewe s of the whig party, (and arively large number of men come out for Polk be brief, our reasons for leaving the whig ranks and we know they are hostile to foreigners, for the rea- and Dallas, who voted for Harrison in 1840, in a enlisting under the banner of democracy, are, because we want to buy our necessary articles as cheap as possible; but if our manufacturers of New England must be protected by such a tariff as proposed by our former pretended whig friends, then it must be done at the expense of the farmer. Another reason is, that we would rather be ruled by moral men, than by bloody duelists or gam-

Another is, that we want to know tchen we have money without paying the tender, light-fingered nabob for telling us weekly whether it is yet money or not.

And we oppose any man that goes against the annexation of Texas. Therefore, we go heart and hand for Polk and Dallas. Your obedient servants.

JOSEPH AYLWORT, WILLIAM CODDINGTON, JOHN TID.

From the Ohio Statesman CLARK COUNTY, OH10, July 24, 1844. Col. Medary or the Editor of Thomas Jefferson X-nia:

We, the undersigned, naturalized foreigners